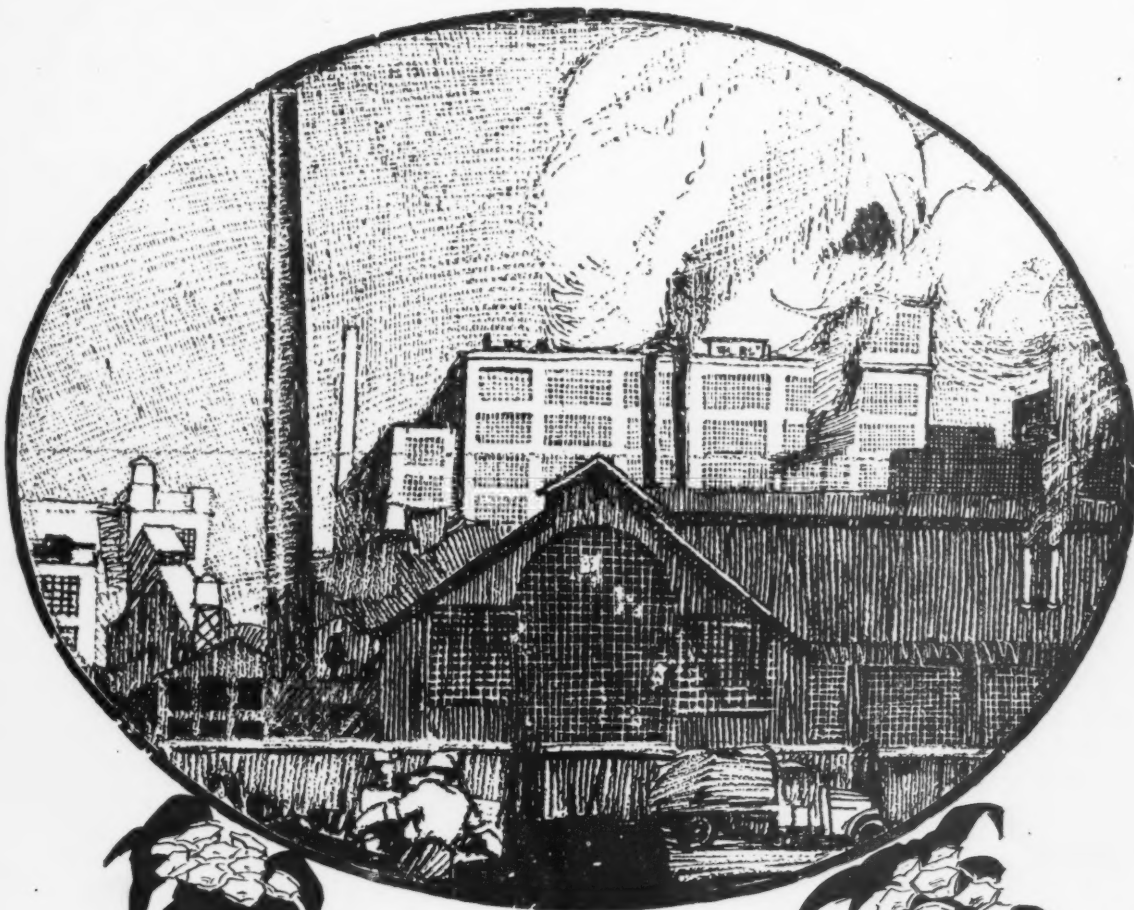


JANUARY



CONNECTICUT INDUSTRY

PUBLISHED BY

The Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, Inc.

1925

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"YOUR ASSOCIATION"

There are those manufacturers who look upon a state organization of manufacturers as "the Association" rather than "our Association." They visualize it as a small group made up of officials and staff whose chief function is to secure membership and whose only interest is in holding a job. They fail to understand that the organization is theirs; that it is a voluntary body, formed and maintained by manufacturers who have joined together for the purpose of protecting their interests and promoting the welfare of the state.

The founders of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut were manufacturers of vision who saw that they must band together if their interests were to be safeguarded. They elected officers from their group and employed assistants for those officers. No selfish promoter originated the idea of association. No selfish or individual motive actuates the service performed by the Association. As it was in the beginning so it is now — an organization made up of manufacturers, administered by manufacturers in the interest of manufacturers. The members of the Board of Directors and the members of the various committees accept the call of their fellow manufacturers without question. They serve without pay and give freely of their time and money that all may prosper.

Strange it is, then, that there are those who fail to join with others of their group, without that repeated solicitation, which results in the expenditure of time, energy and money which might well be given to constructive effort reacting to the benefit of all. This is the problem with which the manufacturers association in this and every state of the Union is faced. When business is dull and there is a greater need for associated activity with resultant higher costs, resignations come from the lukewarm. In retrenchment membership dues are first considered, yet has it ever been recorded that the number of country club resignations increased during periods of business depression?



TAX COMMISSIONER PROPOSES GROSS INCOME TAX

Substitute For Tax on Personal Property of Miscellaneous Corporations

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of Bridgeport at a noonday meeting, December 8, Tax Commissioner William H. Blodgett said, "One proposition is quite disturbing in Bridgeport. I refer to the taxation of machinery, raw materials, goods in process and goods on hand for sale of manufacturers and business houses. Our present statute says that merchandise kept on hand for sale during the year preceding the filing of the tax lists shall be listed on the basis of the average amount on hand during the year. Somewhere in the law raw material not for sale but kept on hand is taxable. Again, somewhere in the law merchandise in process is taxable under the rule of true and just value, that is, fair market value. Nothing but the goods on hand for sale can be taxed on the average. Goods on hand not for sale must be taxed on the basis of the amount on hand as of the tax date, September 1. A study of the tax lists all over the State of Connecticut shows that this part of the statute governing property taxes is not recognized.

"In lieu of this I suggest the passage of a law imposing a low percentage tax on gross income of business and manufacturing concerns. This tax will produce a uniform revenue for the towns and can be properly administered. How many of you would feel qualified to go into a manufacturing plant and determine the value of its personal property and machinery? It would take the wisdom of a Solomon to establish a fair value on machinery, to say nothing of raw material, goods in process, and finished products in even a single factory. It

takes an expert to place a fair value on any such articles as may be found in a single manufacturing or mercantile plant in Bridgeport. The burden of ascertaining the value of the property in all such plants is placed on the assessors of Bridgeport."



WILLIAM H. BLODGETT

Requested by Mr. Hubbard, President of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut, to enlarge on this statement, Commissioner Blodgett said, "There is nothing new in the proposal to abandon the idea that personal property of manufacturers and merchants can be made subject to an ad valorem tax. All who have made an effort to apply an ad valorem tax to machinery of manufacturers, to raw materials, goods in process of manufacture, finished goods, merchandise and fixtures and personalty used in connection with mercantile establishments know that their efforts have been far from satisfactory. The reasons for this are perfectly clear. Most important is the fact that no board of assessors can be found with sufficient technical skill to accurately appraise such property, so varied is it in kind and quality in a single industrial town or city. No one but a person long experienced in a given line can appraise all the property in the stores in that particular line. A silk expert is required for silk, a furniture expert for furniture, suitable experts for cotton and woolen goods, hardware, and so on through the list. To ascertain the value of machinery with any measure of accuracy there is required the utmost of skill and painstaking care in order that anything comparable to equitable valua-

tions for tax purposes may be determined. The tax machinery of the towns of Connecticut is not broken down; the fact is it was never set up to apprise all such property in anything like an acceptable manner. Furthermore, to accurately apprise such property would require an army of experts and the cost would be prohibitive.

"In Bridgeport I suggested an alternative plan. I proposed a tax on the entire gross income of manufacturers and merchants, the same to be at a low rate and to be in lieu of the present academic ad valorem tax on such property. If my suggestion were adopted, neither manufacturers or merchants would be under any obligation whatever to list personalty of any kind on their tax lists with the local assessors. In lieu of this each merchant and each manufacturer would be required to show his receipts from all sources during the year next preceding a specified date. My impression is that the figures used in the federal return could be depended on and used for the purpose of administering this tax. No extra accounting would be necessary. One feature of this proposal which is attractive is the fact that each taxpayer would be able to understand his tax obligation. The necessity of employing accountants or lawyers would very seldom arise. My thought on this subject is that a tax is not justified which cannot be so thoroughly understood that the average taxpayer may determine his own tax obligation.

"Inquiry has already been made here as to whether it is just to tax a manufacturer by such a plan in the event that the manufacturer sustains a loss in the conduct of his business during the tax period. In answer to this inquiry one must carry in his mind the idea that the present ad valorem tax does not contemplate an ascertainment of whether a manufacturer or a merchant has sustained a loss. The assessors are

obligated to set the property in the list, if it is for sale, at the average had on hand in the tax period, and such property not for sale at its true and just value, meaning its fair market value. This is so under the present law whether the taxpayer earns a profit or sustains a loss. All receive the benefits which may be obtained from the activities of local government.

"It should be understood that this is not an additional tax. It is not intended that any additional tax burden will be imposed. It is intended to relieve local taxing officials from duties which here or elsewhere they have been unable to perform.

"In those cities and towns which have outstanding obligations amounting to 5% or approaching 5% of their present grand lists this proposal may not meet with favor in view of the present statute limiting the borrowing capacity of municipalities of the state. It must be remembered, however, that the prime object of a grand list is not to grant authority to towns or cities to borrow money; the prime object is to raise money for local purposes. As an incident to taxation there has been run into our law a limitation upon the grand lists for borrowing purposes. This statute,

however, can be changed to meet conditions in the event that any property should be taken out of the grand lists and a new method of taxing such property devised.

"It is poor policy in any case to raise and lower the grand list of a town or city in order to give such municipality the right to borrow money. Each grand list is made up according to the statute which requires that property be set in the list at its true and just value. If this is done there is no chance of increasing the grand list in order that additional bonds may be issued. This idea of increasing the grand list for borrowing purposes is placing the cart before the horse. It should be made up correctly in the first place."

THESE proposals of Commissioner Blodgett are of particular interest, following publication in our December issue of the annual report of the Tax Committee and the address by Professor Fairchild at the Annual Meeting.

IN both of these, particular reference was made to the difficulties of administration of the present tax on personal property of miscellaneous corporations and statements were made that proposals for change in the present law might be expected prior to the legislative session this year.

IN a later issue Professor Fairchild will comment on the proposals which have been made by Commissioner Blodgett.

THE WORK OF THE PURCHASING AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT

By

F. G. SPACE, President

What is this Purchasing Agents' Association? A short time ago a purchasing agent, who had recently identified himself with a large industrial corporation in Connecticut, called the writer by phone and made this direct inquiry. His question was typical of those which are coming to us more and more frequently and it would indicate that as an organization we are rendering a unique service the good report of which is spreading throughout the state and reaching the buyers of concerns who until recently had heard only casually of our existence.

The Connecticut Purchasing Agents' Association was organized in February of 1918. It is particularly indebted to four men: F. J. Linsley, purchasing agent and a director of the Eastern Malleable Iron Co., W. T. Birney, now vice-president of the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., C. J. Schnelle, purchasing agent of the Acme Wire Co. and W. P. Ogden, at that time purchasing agent of the Scovill Mfg. Co. These men initiated the call for the first meeting and their enthusiasm and untiring efforts, in cooperation with the help of a splendid group of charter members, made possible to a large degree the present success of the organization.

Our present membership is over 100, representing a wide and varied line of industries. The object of the organization is clearly defined and briefly stated in its constitution, namely, by meetings and discussions to promote the acquaintance, welfare and knowledge of purchasing agents so that they may be a greater value to the profession and to the concern which they represent, it being understood that the organization discountenances the disclosing of confidential prices or terms.

Sociability is engendered by holding dinner meetings at which speakers appear following the business session. Speakers on economics, business ethics, interdepartmental relations, etc., as well as speakers on specific commodities such as paper, chemicals, lumber and fuel, frequently address these sessions. An open forum discussion follows such addresses in order that members may gain the specific information which they may need for their own particular problem.

Recently there has been inaugurated a new type of program whereby member companies are chosen by lot at each meeting to present at some future meeting the story of their particular product. This is frequently presented by the chief executive of the concern selected, or by the sales manager, the metallurgist or the purchasing agent himself. As indicated, the selection is on an absolutely impartial basis and the information which is strictly educational, frequently opens up to the buyer possible sources of supply in our own state of which he was previously unaware.

The Connecticut Association is identified with the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which has a membership of more than 4,000 and which was organized in 1915, nine years ago, when only a handful of men were devoting their entire time to the business of buying. Today, by the most conservative estimate, over 15,000 industrial and commercial concerns in the North American continent follow the centralized method of purchasing. Following the lead of the larger industries, smaller concerns are recognizing that it is to their best interests to engage men carefully qualified for this type of work and to delegate to them authority in purchases which means a responsibility often leading to a position of an executive nature in the concern.

Our organization subscribes to the following principles and standards of purchasing practice for each member:

- Loyalty to his company.
- Justice to those with whom he deals.
- Faith in his profession.

From these principles are derived the National Association of Purchasing Agents standards of purchasing practice:

1. To consider, first, the interests of the company in all transactions and to carry out and believe in its established policies.
2. To be receptive to competent counsel from colleagues and to be guided by such counsel without impairing the dignity and responsibility of office.
3. To buy without prejudice, seeking to obtain the maximum ultimate value for each dollar of expenditure.

4. To strive consistently for knowledge of the materials and processes of manufacture, and to establish practical methods for the conduct of the office.
5. To subscribe to and work for honesty and truth in buying and selling, and to denounce all forms and manifestations of commercial bribery.
6. To accord a prompt and courteous reception, so far as conditions will permit, to all who call on a legitimate business mission.
7. To respect obligations and to require that obligations to the agent and to his concern be respected, consistent with good business practice.
8. To avoid sharp practice.
9. To counsel and assist fellow purchasing agents in the performance of their duties, whenever occasion permits.
10. To co-operate with all organizations and individuals engaged in activities designed to enhance the development and standing of purchasing.

The Connecticut Purchasing Agents' Association was created for a definite purpose and with a definite mission. Its membership still consists largely of those who identified themselves with the organization during the first three years of its existence. Their undivided loyalty and their willing testimony to its ideals and the service which it has rendered presents a record of which we are proud. On this foundation the Purchasing Agents' Association commands the respect of industries of the state which welcome the opportunity to be represented in its membership.

WEIGHT OF CASTINGS ON DRAWINGS.

The Connecticut Foundrymen's Association in common with similar organizations thruout the country, has officially endorsed the suggestion that designing engineers indicate approximate weights on all blueprints sent out for bids and has asked that publicity be given to this matter thru Connecticut Industry.

To derive a real benefit from the suggestion, it is important that this be brought to the attention of designing engineers and buyers of castings in firms other than operating foundries and that they adopt the suggestion. In other words, for the foundryman to derive substantial benefit, it is important that this recommendation become considered standard practice.

The following editorial from a recent issue of "Research Group News" published by the

Electric Steel Founders explains the proposition in more detail:

"Designers and consumers of castings render a service to themselves and to foundrymen, when they show on their drawings, the weights of castings they intend to purchase. The weight of a casting must always be obtained in order that the foundry may calculate the cost of making it. When the casting has been made on a previous order, its actual weight can readily be obtained; but when this is not the case, the weight must be calculated from the drawing of the casting in order that the foundry may estimate the cost of making it, and thereby establish an equitable price for the casting based on its production cost.

"Considerable delay and extra expense are entailed when it becomes necessary to calculate weights of castings from drawings received by the foundry. This work requires great care and accuracy, which necessitate the expenditure of considerable time in making the proper analysis of drawings. It should not be done in a haphazard manner because a perceptible deviation in the calculated weight of a casting from its actual weight, affects materially the cost calculations. If the weights of the castings were shown on the drawings, much time and effort would be saved in the foundries. This is important to consumers when it is considered that all of this expense is included in the product costs, and consequently in the selling prices.

"The usual practice, when a casting is designed, is for the engineer or draftsman to estimate its weight, especially in those instances where it is desired to secure the minimum weight with the maximum strength, as is generally the case in buying electric steel castings. It would be very desirable if designing engineers would make permanent records of their estimated weights, by showing them on the drawings of the castings, thereby eliminating the duplication of effort on the part of the foundries, when each one receiving the inquiry is compelled to calculate the weights, with loss of time to all concerned."

COST OF LIVING, NOVEMBER 1924

Figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, show the cost of living in the United States during November to have been 65.2% higher than in 1914. Between July 1920, when the peak of the rise in the cost of living since 1914 was reached, and November, 1924, a decrease of 19.2% was felt.

TRANSPORTATION

IMPORTS VIA ANTWERP

Both France and Belgium have withdrawn their regulatory officials at frontier points and goods may now be routed from the interior of Germany to Antwerp on direct bills of lading without being halted at the intermediary point of Aix-la-Chapelle as they have been since the French occupation of the Ruhr.

The removal of Franco-Belgian jurisdiction over railroads connecting with Antwerp will accelerate shipments to the United States from Western Germany, the Rhine cities and Bavaria.

EASTERN CLASS RATE INVESTIGATION

The Association has through its Traffic Committee joined with the New England Traffic League and organizations in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York in an attempt to prevent the adoptions of the schedule proposed by the carriers in official classification territory. The first hearing on this subject will be held February 4 in Washington, D. C. before the Interstate Commerce Commission. This investigation is one of the most important shipping proposals which has been made in the last twenty-five years. All members who are not entirely familiar with the effects of its adoption should communicate immediately with the Association's headquarters at Hartford. The Association further urges cooperation with the local chambers of commerce and manufacturers organizations which have signified their intention of aiding this Association.

BOSTON, LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER SERVICE

The United States Shipping Board has inaugurated a direct steamship service between Boston, Liverpool and Manchester, beginning with the West Nosska which has already made its initial trip. Sailings are scheduled every two weeks and load at Boston and Maine terminals in Charlestown under the direction of Rogers Webb, 110 State Street, Boston. The Holland America line has restored direct service and has resumed sailings from Mystic dock. There are sailings from Boston to Rotterdam every three weeks under the direction of the International Mercantile Marine Company, 48 State Street, Boston.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ISSUES MOTOR EXPORT DICTIONARY

"Glossary of Automotive Terms and Instructions to Exporters" is the title of a

pamphlet which has been issued recently by the U. S. Department of Commerce. The booklet gives instructions for the exportation of motor vehicles and parts, tells the basis of valuation, how to describe the items, and shows specimen forms of export declarations. It also gives the classification of the different items with the proper class numbers. Copies are available from the Association's headquarters at Hartford.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION BUDGET

Assurance has been given by practically the entire Connecticut delegation in Congress that it will interest itself in preventing the proposed reduction in the budget estimate of the Interstate Commerce Commission. A reduction of \$2,450,996 on the estimate of the Commission is contemplated. With the Eastern Class Rate Investigation facing the Commission and various other matters of extreme importance to Connecticut shippers, the above reduction is extremely undesirable.

TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION

Senator Smith, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee indicated on December 2 that the Hock-Smith rate revision resolution would not be submitted to the Senate in its present form. He stated that he expected to confer with the conferees of the House and Senate who approved the resolution in its present form at the close of the last session of Congress, with the possibility of eliminating the last paragraph of the resolution referring to the agricultural depression. That paragraph directs the Commission to effect such lawful changes in the rate structure as will promote the movement of farm products at the lowest possible rates. Senator Smith indicated that the improvement in agricultural conditions made the elimination of this section of the resolution possible.

It has been rumored that no further hearings on railroad legislation would be held by the Senate committee, although it is believed that modification of Section 15-A of the Transportation Act of 1920 might be accomplished in the present session in connection with further railroad consolidation legislation. Chairman Smith has stated that the recapture clause of the section might be eliminated if provision could be made for consolidation of strong and weak roads in the same competitive region.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE

THE STORY OF KATE

By

HARRY J. SMITH.

In the town of Cromwell there lives a woman by the name of Kate R. Ralph, whom the writer believes has an industrial service record unequalled by any other woman, or perhaps man, in the manufacturing history of this state.

Kate was born in Cromwell on December 4, 1848 and has spent all her life in that community. At the age of four she started to school, leaving the local academy in 1865, when she was 16 years old, to enter the employ of the J. & E. Stevens Company of Cromwell. On March 14, 1925, Kate will have worked sixty consecutive years for this one firm, a total of 175,000 hours, and during those years she has lost no time, except a short period in the year 1868 when illness kept her at home. With the exception of two trips to Holyoke, Kate has never been outside the boundaries of Connecticut.

Kate's first work was priming, painting and decorating iron toys, such as mechanical banks, fruit baskets, sleds, beds and cradles. She performed this work for five years and since then, or for fifty-five years, she has been engaged in packing toys in small cartons for shipment. Her first day's work was on a piece-work basis and for nine hours' work she earned 58c. The first month's work, consisting of ten hours' work per day, netted \$14.00. In those days the weekly pay day was unknown in history, all employees being paid on a monthly basis. For forty-five years Kate worked ten hours a day in the factory, and for the past fifteen years nine hours a day.

Kate has always made it a practice to rise at four o'clock and retire not earlier than ten at night. Six hours' sleep she feels to be quite sufficient. She breakfasts at five o'clock and is at work promptly at seven, holding the plant record for punctuality. For the past thirty years she has refrained from eating during the noon hour. She is apparently in perfect health, and expects to continue her work for some time to come. Asked for her formula for health she replied, "Work."

Regardless of weather conditions, Kate daily walks to and from the factory, a distance of six miles. It is interesting to note that during her sixty years of service she has walked a total of 108,000 miles, an average of 1800 miles per year. When the whistle blows or

the bell rings, indicating that the day's work in the factory is done, most industrial workers call it a day, but not so with Kate. Each day on her way home from the factory she delivers thirteen newspapers to her neighbors. For this service she receives one copy of the Middletown Press, and the service is performed simply as an accommodation to her friends and neighbors.

Is there a manufacturing concern in the state which has at present in its employ a woman with a service record as remarkable as Kate's? Is there a plant which has had a woman on its factory payroll for almost sixty years? The writer would be pleased to hear from members of the Association on this point.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN 1924.

According to Association records, there were only 8 disputes in manufacturing industries in 1924 which resulted in strikes of one or more days' duration. An analysis of these disputes shows that there was a total of 435 workers involved; that 4,055 working days were lost and that the total estimated loss in wages to workers was about \$18,500, with an equivalent loss of production to employers.

There were fewer strikes in 1924 than in any year since 1920. In 1923 there were 23 disputes resulting in strikes, in 1922 there were 12, in 1921 there were 27, and in 1920 there were 84.

The cause of the disputes during 1924 were as follows:

Cause.	No. of Disputes
Demand for increase in wages	3
Demand for elimination of night shift ...	1
Proposal for reduction of wages	1
Demand for day work instead of piece work	1
Proposal for piece work instead of day work	1
Demand for elimination of fines for poor work	1

Total

8

These eight disputes occurred in the following industries:

Woodworking	1
Foundry	3
Woolen	2
Hat	1
Silk	1

Total

8

INDUSTRIAL NEWS AROUND THE STATE

GENERAL ELECTRIC ADDS TO BRIDGEPORT PLANT

The electric fan and the Tungar battery charger divisions of the General Electric Company are being moved from Pittsfield and Lynn to the Bridgeport plant. The work it is estimated will take about six months and will mean the addition of a considerable number of workers at the Bridgeport division.

H. K. H. SILK COMPANY TAKES NEW NAME

The H. K. H. Silk Company operating several large plants in Connecticut, will hereafter be known as the Heminway Silk Company. No changes in organization are contemplated, the firm having merely re-established the Heminway name, under which it was founded in Watertown in 1850. The 75th anniversary of the concern will be celebrated early this year.

NEW PRESIDENT FOR AMERICAN HARDWARE CORPORATION

George T. Kimball, formerly vice-president of the American Hardware Corporation, New Britain, has been elected president of that concern, to succeed Henry C. M. Thomson. Mr. Kimball is a member of the Association's Finance and Taxation Committee and also of the Pollution of Streams Committee.

HOLIDAY BONUS FOR HOTCHKISS BROTHERS COMPANY

A bonus of 5% of the past year's wages has been given by the Hotchkiss Brothers Company of Torrington to its employees.

BAKER SUCCEEDS FISTERE

F. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Connecticut Power Company, has been chosen as secretary of the New London Manufacturers Association to succeed Ralph Fistere, recently resigned.

MERGER OF AMERICAN THERMOS AND ICY HOT CONCERNS

A merger has recently been effected between the American Thermos Bottle Company of Norwich and the Icy Hot Bottle Company of Cincinnati. The concern will operate under the name of the Norwich firm and W. Edwards of the Edwards Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati becomes president and Otis A. Blazebrook, formerly president of the Thermos Company becomes chairman of the Board.

WATERBURY BOX COMPANY CELEBRATES

The Waterbury Box Company recently celebrated the opening of a new building, with a dance and entertainment which all employees attended. A life insurance policy of \$1,000 was presented to each employee.

WILLIAM J. LARKIN RESIGNS

William J. Larkin, Sr., vice-president of the Waterbury Clock Company, has resigned from that firm and will retire from business. He has been associated with the company since first entering the business field when a very young man and has been active for many years in state affairs.

PROMINENT MANUFACTURER DIES

Dwight P. Mills, one of the pioneer woolen manufacturers of this country, died in Naugatuck on December 5, aged 90 years and 7 months. For many years Mr. Mills was agent of the Dunham Company of Naugatuck, formerly the Dunham Hosiery Company, and retired from business in 1912.

PROMOTIONS IN AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

A large number of employees of several divisions of the American Woolen Company recently enjoyed a dinner and entertainment at the Wauregan Hotel, Norwich, in honor of the promotions of Thomas A. Grieve, James Morton and Charles Moulter. Mr. Grieve has been made superintendent of the eastern division of the company, Mr. Morton has been appointed agent of the Norwich and Winchester Mills and Mr. Moulter agent of the Yantic Mill.

AGENT OF HOLLAND COMPANY RETIRES

After forty-nine years of service, Charles W. Alpaugh, agent of the Holland Mfg. Co. of Willimantic retires on January first from active connection with that firm. Edward G. Kenney of New York, son of W. J. Kenney, president of the firm will succeed Mr. Alpaugh.

HARTFORD OPEN SHOP BUILDING TRADES MEET

At the annual meeting of the Hartford Open Shop Building Trades Exchange, held recently in Hartford, James Porteus was re-elected president.

SILKMAN SECRETARY OF NEW HAVEN ASSOCIATION

T. F. Silkman has been elected secretary of the New Haven Employers Association, to succeed the late Charles E. Julin.

"BOOST NEW ENGLAND" MOVEMENT GROWS

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad helping in the "Boost New England" movement, is printing the following "New Year's Resolution for New Englanders" on the reverse of its menus:

"I hereby resolve that throughout 1925 and each succeeding year to come I will seize every opportunity to acquaint the rest of the world with the purity of New England raw materials and the superiority of New England-made products.

"I further resolve to interest all persons possible in the nature-made beauties of New England's resorts and in the countless variety of her offerings in all seasons to anyone seeking an ideal place to spend a healthful, happy vacation.

"I further resolve to do everything in my power to advance the common welfare of New England by turning her tradition into trade and her resort beauty into new business to the end that all may know New England better and all profit by the acquaintanceship."

The American Tube and Stamping Company of Bridgeport is also developing the New England idea in its national advertising, using a map of New England in white on a black and red background.

AEOLIAN SELLS RECORD BUSINESS

The Aeolian Company of Meriden has sold its Vocalian red record business to the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company of Chicago and Cincinnati. There will be no interruption in work at the Meriden plant and the company will engage exclusively in the manufacture of reproducing and player pianos, pianos and music rolls.

PURCHASES FUR ABROAD

Joseph Buzzaid of the Mutual Fur Cutting Company of Danbury is abroad to arrange for the purchase of fur waste used in the hat trade and for dress trimming. About 1,500,000 pounds of this fur are used by the Mutual Fur Cutting Company annually.

PORTLAND SILK COMPANY TO BUILD ADDITION

Contracts have been let by the Portland Silk Company of Middletown for the erection of a three story factory addition of brick and steel construction. The addition will permit an increase in output of about 40% and will furnish employment to about 100 additional hands.

NORWICH MANUFACTURERS MEET

At the annual meeting of the Norwich Manufacturers Association held recently at the Wauregan Hotel in Norwich F. B. Ricketson of the Ponemah Mills, was elected president; A. M. Van Wagenan of the Atlantic Carton Corporation, vice-president and C. J. Twist secretary and treasurer.

TRUMBULL ELECTRIC COMPANY ANNIVERSARY

The Trumbull Electric Company of Plainville recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary and its growth from a small concern capitalized at \$2000 to the present modern factory. J. H. Trumbull, Frank T. Wheeler and Henry Trumbull, the original incorporators are president, vice-president and treasurer respectively; S. S. Gwillim is secretary and L. L. Braston, sales manager.

BRIDGEPORT GAS COMPANY IN NEW HOME

The Bridgeport Gas Light Co., has moved into the new building it has recently erected at Main and Gilbert streets. The building, which is of tapestry brick construction is heated entirely by gas.

KILBORN AND BISHOP IN MERGER

The Kilborn and Bishop Company of New Haven have consolidated with the Bay State Forge Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. The consolidated business will be conducted at New Haven and under the Kilborn and Bishop name. The officers of the concern are George A. Kilborn, president, Holloway Kilborn, vice-president and J. H. G. Williams, general manager.

W. T. MORRIS HONORED

At the recent Chicago convention of the Automotive Equipment Association, W. T. Morris of Bridgeport was elected president. Mr. Morris is vice-president and general manager of the American Chain Company.

NEW BUTTON COMPANY IN WATERBURY

The Button Attaching Machine Company of Waterbury, which recently took over the Patent Button Company of Pontiac, Michigan has filed a certificate of organization. The officers are E. O. Goss, president; L. R. Carley, vice-president; L. J. Hart, treasurer; P. deF. Warner, secretary.

CHASE COMPANY HELPS GIRLS CLUB

The Chase Company of Waterbury has remodeled a section of its plant formerly containing offices into club rooms for the Chase Girls Club. The girls themselves are helping to furnish the rooms and the Foremen's Association has donated pictures.

NEXT MONTH

WE WILL PUBLISH PRESIDENT HUBBARD'S ANNUAL REPORT, AS GIVEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

During the present Congressional session, as has been the custom in the past, all important bills will be listed in this department of the magazine. Action on bills will be noted and service of a special nature will be arranged for any member wishing it. State legislative matters will also be discussed each month in the magazine, supplementing the frequent bulletins which will be issued to members to keep them advised of daily developments in the State Legislature, bills as introduced, committee hearings, etc.

At its December meeting the Board of Directors of the Association voted to support the Wadsworth-Garrett amendment (S. J. Res. 109 and H. J. Res. 68) which provides that when one-fourth of the states shall reject a proposed amendment to the Constitution that further consideration by the states is at an end and that any proposed amendment shall be inoperative unless ratified within eight years from the date of submission.

The Association has also gone on record as opposing the proposal to curtail funds for the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has felt that too many matters of serious national import are pending at the present time to justify reducing the Commission's appropriation. The most important perhaps of these matters is the proposed freight increase which would so seriously affect New England.

Numerous "Truth in fabric" bills introduced in the last session have been turned over to Representative Merritt of Connecticut who heads the sub-committee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and who has drafted a composite bill.

A sub-committee of the Immigration Committee has been appointed to begin work on several bills which have been introduced to provide for the deportation of undesirable aliens.

While a number of bills with this intent have been introduced Chairman Green of the Ways and Means Committee has conveyed the impression that no attempt will be made to put through a bill in the present session which has for its purpose the repeal of the publicity provisions of the tax laws.

The House has passed a bill by Representative Ramseyer of Iowa making small fire arms unavailable.

Hearings on the Gooding so-called "Long and Short Haul" bill will be begun by the Interstate Commerce Commission on January 20.

Among bills of interest introduced are:

ELECTIONS

H. J. Res. 301 (Cable) — Creating commission to prepare constitutional amendment for election and terms of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives.

H. R. 10268 (Cable) — To provide for choice of officer who shall act as President in case President and Vice-President are not elected, or fail to qualify.

H. R. 10348 (Cable) — Creating commission to prepare constitutional amendment for election and terms of President, Vice-President, Senators and Representatives.

FIRE ARMS

H. R. 10349 (Kindred) — To regulate shipment of explosives and firearms.

FOREIGN TRADE

S. 3565 (Bruce) — To create World Commerce Corporation, incorporated at \$2,000,000,000 to extend foreign commerce.

IMMIGRATION

H. J. Res. 296 (Perlman) — Admitting certain aliens as non-quota immigrants.

H. R. 9803 (Johnson) — Amending Immigration Act of 1917.

H. R. 9815 (Perlman) — Amending Immigration Act of 1924.

H. R. 9817 (Watkins) — Deporting undesirables.

H. R. 10271 (Johnson) — To amend Immigration Act of 1924.

H. R. 10272 (Treadway) — To amend Immigration Act of 1924.

H. R. 10409 (La Guardia) — To amend Immigration Act of 1924.

H. R. 10469 (Aswell) — Providing for registration of aliens.

H. R. 10595 (Dickstein) — To amend Immigration Act of 1924.

H. R. 10606 (Hayden) — To punish deported aliens who return to United States.

LABOR

S. J. Res. 148 (Dial) — To repeal Child Labor Abolition resolution.

MISBRANDING

S. 3517 (Ladd) — To prevent manufacture, sale or transportation of imitated or misbranded articles and regulating traffic therein.

PATENTS

H. R. 10351 (Vestal) — Providing for copyright registration of designs.

POSTAL SALARIES AND RATES

S. 3764 (Sterling) — To raise salaries by increase in postal rates.

H. R. 10733 (Colton) — To exclude certain foreign publications from second-class rates, to increase these rates, etc.

RESTRAINT OF TRADE

H. R. 10732 (Colton) — To amend "Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

TAXATION

H. R. 9805 (Chindbloom) — President to have sole authority to make returns public.

H. R. 9806 (Fairchild) — Repealing Section 257 of Revenue Act of 1924 under which newspapers published returns.

H. R. 9818 (Watson) — Ways and Means and Finance Committees only to have access to returns; also governors and certain stockholders.

H. R. 10024 (Hudson) — Repealing excise taxes on auto trucks, wagons and automobile accessories.

TRANSPORTATION

S. 3549 (Sheppard) — Amending Section II of Interstate Commerce Act.

H. R. 10470 (Winslow) — For consolidation of carriers.

H. R. 10731 (Colton) — To establish uniform freight rates.

H. R. 11033 (Upshaw) — Requiring vehicles to stop at railway crossings.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JANUARY 24, 1925

The Association has been requested by Yale and Wesleyan Universities to ask the co-operation of members in permitting employes to view the total eclipse of the sun which will take place on January 24, 1925.

It is seldom that a total eclipse occurs oftener than once in a lifetime in any given section of the country, the last one in New England occurring in 1806. The next one will appear nearly one hundred years from now, on April 8, 2024. The approaching eclipse will begin at 8 A. M. and the total eclipse comes at about 9:12, lasting for two minutes in the southern part of the state, but only a few seconds along the northern border. By

10:34 it will have entirely ended.

In commenting on this Professor Slocum, Director of Van Vleck Observatory at Wesleyan, said: "At about 10 minutes after 9 o'clock the last flickering ray of sunlight will be cut off, and the earth will pass suddenly from day to night. The brighter planets and stars will appear, chickens will go to roost, pigeons will fly home and dew or frost may form. In a second or two, after the eye has recovered from the glare of the sunlight, one will realize that the landscape is illuminated by a weird pale greenish light and looking up at the place where the sun had been shining the moon will be seen as a black circular disk, surrounded by a narrow fringe of red and the pale green corona, the glory of the eclipse. The corona has never been seen or photographed except during a total eclipse of the sun. It is composed of glowing gases extending out from the surface of the sun to a distance of about half its diameter, or approximately about a half a million of miles. During the few seconds that the sun is completely covered by the moon, the landscape will be illuminated by these glowing gases."

Professor Brown of Yale University in a letter to the Association says: "Efforts are being directed to secure an opportunity for every one to witness this striking spectacle, which occurs in one region of the earth only once every few centuries. To achieve this end cooperation is being asked from all public services and from employers of labor and your Association can be of very great help in the following ways: (1) By recommending to your members that all operations in factories and offices be suspended for a few minutes covering the time during which the sun is totally obscured. (2) By advising your members to designate to their employes, windows, roofs, and other places from which the sun can be seen at the time of the eclipse. (3) By using the influence of the Association in securing the extinction of all artificial lights, especially in the streets of towns and cities, during the two minutes of totality. (4) By asking each locality to indicate by factory whistle or other signal the time when operation should be suspended.

"I may add that this request comes from a committee of the American Astronomical Society especially appointed for the purpose of giving all necessary information to the public concerning the event and for suggesting such arrangements as may seem best fitted to meet the circumstances."

FEDERAL TAXATION SERVICE BUREAU

DECISIONS OF INTEREST FROM BOARD OF TAX APPEALS AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Purchase of Controlling Stock (Tax Board No. 29)

The amount paid by an individual for controlling shares of stock in a corporation may not be claimed as a deduction by the corporation through adding to merchandise cost.

Reorganization Produces Taxable Income (Tax Board No. 30)

When a corporation is dissolved and its capital and surplus transferred to a partnership, the members of which have the same proportionate interest, the reorganization is construed to result in taxable income to the stockholder in spite of the fact that he took nothing out of the business.

Cost of Buildings not Deductible (Tax Board No. 40)

A taxpayer is not entitled to deduct from gross income a portion of the original cost of erecting buildings and installing machinery.

Bonus Deductible (Tax Board No. 47)

A bonus paid to its employees by a concern is an ordinary and necessary expense and therefore deductible.

Commutation not Deductible (Tax Board No. 48)

An individual living at some distance from place of business is not entitled to deduct expense of transportation. Neither is operating cost or depreciation of an automobile used for such purpose allowable.

Inventory of Merchandise (Tax Board No. 59)

A taxpayer obligated under firm sales contracts at close of 1919, to sell goods for less than market price, may not inventory merchandise on hand at the close of the year of quality suitable to fill contracts but not specifically appropriated to such contracts, at less than cost.

Basis for Computing Inventories (Tax Board No. 60)

The same basis must be used in computing inventories at the beginning and end of each year to determine the cost of goods sold. A discount, if deducted in one, must be taken in the other.

Worthless Promissory Note (Tax Board No. 62)

A promissory note found to be worthless in 1920 and charged off as a bad debt that year is deductible from gross income.

Interest on Indebtedness (Tax Board No. 67)

Interest paid or accrued by a corporation within the taxable year, on its indebtedness incurred or continued, to purchase or carry stock in a domestic corporation is an allowance deduction. Debts charged off but not ascertained to be worthless during the taxable year are not deductible in determining net income.

EXTENDS TIME FOR FILING RETURNS

(Treasury Decision No. 3649)

Revokes No. 3284 and allows the Commissioner, if he so wishes, to grant extension of time for filing returns if application is made before filing date. Interest will be charged in such cases.

COST OF PENSIONS

As allied to the question of taxation, it is interesting to note that recent figures of the Pension Bureau show that, exclusive of the World War, wars of the United States have cost this nation \$6,836,182,860 in pensions. This covers the period from 1790 up to and including 1924.

REGULATIONS 67 ON GIFT TAX

Complete regulations affecting the operation of the gift tax have been issued and a copy will be sent to any member upon request.

FEDERAL TAXES FOR 1924

Members were advised in the December issue that they might secure copies of a publication fully explaining the new tax law, upon request of the Association. This is entitled "Federal Taxes for 1924" and contains the full text of the law with a complete elucidation of it. The material, which has been prepared by Washington experts, is of an absolutely authoritative nature and should be in the hands of every taxpayer.

A few copies are still available, but the supply is limited and as the books cannot be re-ordered those interested are urged to place their orders at once. The following table for computing the gift tax is one of several valuable ones in the book:

Amount of taxable gifts		Amount of block	Rate (%)	Tax	Total
Exceeding—	Not exceeding—				
.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	1	\$500	\$500
\$50,000	100,000	50,000	2	1,000	1,500
100,000	150,000	50,000	3	1,500	3,000
150,000	250,000	100,000	4	4,000	7,000
250,000	450,000	200,000	6	12,000	19,000
450,000	750,000	300,000	9	27,000	46,000
750,000	1,000,000	250,000	12	30,000	76,000
1,000,000	1,500,000	500,000	15	75,000	151,000
1,500,000	2,000,000	500,000	18	90,000	241,000
2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	21	210,000	451,000
3,000,000	4,000,000	1,000,000	24	240,000	691,000
4,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	27	270,000	961,000
5,000,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	30	900,000	1,861,000
8,000,000	10,000,000	2,000,000	35	700,000	2,561,000
10,000,000	40

SALES EXCHANGE

In this department members may list without charge any new or used equipment or supplies. All copy must be in the hands of the editor by the fifteenth day of the month preceding publication.

FOR SALE

1—Switch engine, standard gauge.

Address S. E. 94.

Cold Rolled Alloy Steel

2116 lbs.	9/16" Rd.	#2315
1550 "	11/16" "	#2330
1085 "	1/2" Hex.	#2330
41 "	1/2" "	#2335
5875 "	7/8" "	#2335
20893 "	5/8" "	#3140
7655 "	9/16" Rd.	#3140
425 "	1" "	#3140

Hot Rolled Alloy Steel

8700 lbs.	2-15/16" Rd.	#3220
48802 "	3" "	#3220
78058 "	3-1/8" "	#3220
7136 "	3-1/2" dia. Midvale	#11
37610 "	5-1/4" " "	#11

Address S. E. 95.

a. 2—Babcock & Wilcox boilers. These have 72, 4" tubes 18' long, 8' wide, 9' high; 42" drums 7/16" thick, 20' 5 1/2" long; open hearth steel 56000 lbs. Built in 1916 and to carry 160 lbs. pressure.

b. 2—Steel buildings, specification as follows:

Length of main building	170 1/2'
Width " " "	80'
Height to eaves	21'
Height from span to ridge	20'
Height of cupola	9'
(Cupola the entire length of building.)	
50 windows	
6 double doors	
2 large doors	

c. Adjoining building

Length	100'
Width	50'
Height to eaves	24'
Height span to ridge	12'
16 windows	
1 large door	
1 dormer window	

Address S. E. 96.

1—Fitchburg engine, 13" x 23"; 100 H.P., 127 RPM; fly-wheel 8' dia. x 16" face; 14" belt; 4" steam supply; 5" exhaust; one 5" back pressure valve; one 5" exhaust head.

Floor space 16' x 8'6". The engine is in position and in good running order.

Address S. E. 97.

WANTED TO BUY

1—Used motor generator set. 400 to 500 KW capacity. Synchronous 440 or 2200 volts 3 phase 60 cycle generator, motor 250 volts D.C. Compound wound, with starting equipment.

Address S. E. 98.

1—Toggle draw press in good operative condition. Capacity to be approximately equivalent to #404 Bliss.

Address S. E. 99.

1—Second hand show case 4' long x 18" wide.

Address S. E. 100.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

This department is open to all members without charge. All copy must be in the hands of the editor by the fifteenth day of the month preceding publication.

TRAFFIC MANAGER—Twenty years' experience. Past ten years with large Connecticut corporation with national distribution, as manager of local and branch operations. Also some experience in sales and purchasing organizations. Address P. W. 144.

COST ACCOUNTANT—Thirteen years' experience as cost accountant in Connecticut manufacturing concern. Practical experience as foreman and in purchasing and other factory departments. Address P. W. 145.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND ACCOUNTANT—Thorough training and experience in cost work, office records, systematizing and public accounting. Now in New York and wishes to locate in Connecticut. Address P. W. 146.

EXECUTIVE—Eleven years with manufacturing concerns, prior to which was engaged in practice of law. Address P. W. 147.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE—Familiar with factory costs and office work in general. For past five years with insurance company in charge of department, with office force of sixteen men. Address P. W. 148.

FOREMAN—Ten years' experience in charge of stock room and foreman of maintenance department of Hartford factories. Wishes to re-locate in this city. Address P. W. 149.

